

Page 3, the fifth full paragraph, lines 15-17, replace the paragraph as follows:

By adjusting the force of the jetted electrolyte, the waving and the flexure of the steel strip is prevented, and we can arrange the electrodes close to the steel strip.

Page 3, the sixth full paragraph, lines 18-21, replace the paragraph as follows:

Because the electrodes are moved closer to the steel strip, a voltage drop between the electrodes and the steel strip becomes lower, and the electric power for the descaling can be decreased.

Pages 3 and 4, the paragraph bridging these pages from page 3, line 22 through page 4, line 2, replace the paragraph as follows:

By using the above-mentioned descaling apparatus, the steel strip manufacturing apparatus attains an improvement in electric power efficiency and the processing speed, and the manufacturing apparatus becomes small.

Page 5, the first full paragraph, lines 4 - 9, replace the paragraph as follows:

The rolled steel strip 1 passes through the cooling hearth 5 and passes through the neutral salt solution electrolysis part 6 that is the first electrolysis part. In the neutral salt solution electrolysis part 6, with the neutral salt solution 20 (shown in Fig. 2) as a sulfate sodium solution, chrome oxide is eliminated.

Page 7, the second full paragraph, line 6, replace the paragraph as follows:

Fig. 3A shows the anode 23 of Fig. 1 in detail.

Page 8, the first full paragraph, lines 9-16, replace the paragraph as follows:

We have brought the anodes 23 and the cathodes 24 as close as 1 cm to the steel strip 1 in practice. The distance is 1/10 or less as compared with the conventional electrolysis submerging steel strip. As a result, the electrolytic efficiency improves 65 - 95 % or more compared with the prior art. Therefore, we reduce the voltage from 20V to 7V or less to obtain the same electric current density of 20A/cm² as the prior art.

Page 9, the second full paragraph, lines 18-22, replace the paragraph as follows:

The positive charged part of the steel strip 1 between the cathodes 24 locally becomes an anode 33 (Fig. 2), and on the anode 33 chrome oxide in the oxide film ionizes according to the chemical reaction (1) and dissolves in the neutral salt solution 20.

Page 12, the third full paragraph, lines 9-16, replace the paragraph as follows:

After these processes, the steel strip 43 passes through the descaling apparatus 47 in Fig. 4B, which has the structural details of Fig. 2, 3A and 3B. The descaling apparatus 47 has a hydrochloride electrolysis part 48 using hydrochloric acid 49 as an electrolyte. In hydrochloride electrolysis part 48, the cathodes 24 are arranged in a first upstream half, and the anodes 23 are arranged in the latter downstream half.

Pages 14 and 15, the paragraph bridging page 14, lines 18-26 through page 15, line 1, replace the paragraph as follows:

Another example of the electrodes 23, 24 is explained with respect to Fig. 5. A conductor 29 is placed at a electrolytic passage way 34, and an electric insulating material 30 covers an end of the electrodes 23, 24. As Fig.